



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, publishing the official notices and proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, edited by J. McKeen Cattell and published every Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS

11 Liberty St., Utica, N. Y. Garrison, N. Y.
New York City: Grand Central Terminal

Annual Subscription, \$6.00 Single Copies, 15 Cts.

Entered as second-class matter January 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Utica, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. LVI AUGUST 18, 1922 No. 1442

CONTENTS

<i>Geology of the Colorado River Basin with reference to Engineering Problems: PROFESSOR BAILEY WILLIS.....</i>	177
<i>The Expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History.....</i>	182
<i>The Proposed Federation of the American Biological Societies: PROFESSOR A. FRANKLIN SHULL.....</i>	184
<i>Huia Onslow: PROFESSOR T. D. A. COCKERELL.....</i>	185
<i>Scientific Events:</i>	
<i>Illuminating Engineering Nomenclature and Photometric Standards; French Vital Statistics for 1921; Production of Dyes in the United States; Fellowships for Medical Research; The Second National Highway Conference</i>	186
<i>Scientific Notes and News.....</i>	190
<i>University and Educational Notes.....</i>	194
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i>	
<i>Pasteur on Science and the Applications of Science: DR. CHARLES ROBERTSON. Cultivation and Evaporation: DR. JEROME ALEXANDER. Depositories for Scientific Publications: DR. W. E. ALLEN. Alfred Goldsborough Mayor: DR. T. C. MENDENHALL</i>	194
<i>Scientific Books:</i>	
<i>Stevenson on Terrestrial and Celestial Globes: PROFESSOR L. C. KARPINSKI.....</i>	199
<i>Special Articles:</i>	
<i>The Effect of Absorbed Hydrogen on the Thermo-electric Properties of Palladium. R. M. HOLMES. The Effect of Sperm boiled in Oxalated Sea-water in initiating Development: DR. E. E. JUST.....</i>	201
<i>The Western Society of Naturalists: DR. CHESTER STOCK.....</i>	204

GEOLOGY OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN WITH REFERENCE TO ENGINEERING PROBLEMS¹

ANY account of the geology of the Colorado River basin falls naturally into two parts: that which deals with the life of the Colorado River and that which describes the preceding ages before the river began to flow. Professor Pack has presented the life history of the river. It is my task to sketch the earlier history of this part of the continent. With reference to the engineering problems, the geologist is concerned with three questions relating to the stability of the dam as affected by possible earthquakes, the nature of the foundation rocks, and the durability of the rocks used in construction. Reference will be made to these matters after the geology has been described.

We have become familiar with moving pictures, which present a succession of views, each one of which differs so slightly from the preceding that the eye sees their sequence as a continuous movement. The intervals are fractions of a second. The action is timed to our human scale. Geographic changes are exceeding slow. If we would present a moving picture of a succession of landscapes, the intervals between the views would be a hundred thousand or even a million years. Even so, the eye would see a continuous procession of views. Mountains would grow to majestic heights and waste away till their sites became plains. Rivers would develop and competing for territory would become master streams or tributaries according to the law of the strongest. Seas would invade the land and retreat from it after ages of occupation. Climates, floras and faunas would change. Such is the moving picture of geologic

¹ Presented in the Symposium on "The Problems of the Colorado River" at the Salt Lake City meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Pacific Division.